

# THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

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## IN WASHINGTON.

Representative U. S. Hall of Missouri introduced in the house a joint and concurrent resolution amending the constitution of the United States. The resolution proposes to solve the fatal defects in the former income tax law. The language of the resolution is this:

"Resolved, that all taxes, as well as duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

To become a law this concurrent resolution must be passed by two-thirds of a quorum in both houses and then ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures of the different states.

The new congress, up to this time, has been an unusually conservative one in the matter of proposing new legislation. Fewer bills than usual have been introduced, and most of those were for projects which failed to pass the last congress.

Mr. Washington, of Tennessee, re-introduced the bill for an appropriation of \$100,000 for a government exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held in Nashville in 1896.

Plans for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood again made their appearance, the first being presented by Gen. Wheeler, who was chairman of the committee on territories in the last congress, and the other two by the two new delegates of their respective territories, Messrs. Murphy and Ostron.

The first bill introduced by Mr. McClellan, of New York, who is one of the young democrats, and a son of Gen. McClellan, was one to authorize the senate to confirm military nominations made by President Lincoln, which have never been acted upon, and the issue of commissions to the nominees, stating that they were nominated to the rank conferred by Lincoln.

Gen. Grosvener, of Ohio, offered a bill to make the new Chattanooga and Chickamauga Battle Field Park, in Tennessee, a national field for military maneuvers by troops of the United States army and the militia. The bill authorizes the secretary of war to assemble troops there every year and to prescribe the rules under which the park may be used.

By Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, to authorize the suspension of pensions obtained by fraud.

By Mr. McKeljohn, of Nebraska, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, framed to meet the decision of Judge Bellinger, of Oregon, as to the sale of liquor to Indians who have become citizens of the United States.

By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to increase the pensions of soldiers of the Florida war; also, providing an additional United States district judge for Alabama.

By Mr. Harris, of Ohio, levying a duty on wools, as follows: Wools of half, of first-class, 11 cents per pound; second class, 12 cents per pound; third class, and on camel's hair of third class, the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty is to be 32 per cent ad valorem; on camel's hair of third class, the value of which exceeds 13 cents per pound, the duty is to be 50 per cent ad valorem. Wools on the skin are to pay the same rate as other wools.

By Mr. Barham, of California: To amend the act incorporating the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. One feature of the bill authorizes the issuance of bonds not exceeding \$150,000,000, with interest at 8 per cent, to secure the means to construct and complete the canal. All sums expended for materials and supplies necessary to the construction are to be purchased in the United States except such as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica, and no Asiatic labor is to be employed.

By Mr. Flynn, of Oklahoma: Providing for free homesteads on the public lands in Oklahoma.

By Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, to repeal the interstate commerce law.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, introduced a bill to provide for pay and certificates of honorable service to the officers and men of Foster's Cavalry Battalion, Missouri Volunteers.

By Mr. Bowers, of California, prohibiting the appointment of aliens to office under the government.

By Mr. Hainer, of Nebraska, amending the act for the inspection of live cattle, etc., by giving the secretary of agriculture authority to have all carcasses condemned as unfit for food under the act of March 3, 1891, as amended, as shall effectively prevent their use as human food; also a bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in Confederate prisons.

By Senator Berry: To provide a territorial form of government for Indian Territory, with the usual staff of territorial officers, the territory to take the name of Indianola.

By Senator Palmer, giving a uniform pension of \$60 per month to all who lost a hand or foot in the late

war and of \$80 to those who lost an entire limb.

By Senator Allen, disfranchising any citizen of the United States who shall solicit or accept a title, patent of nobility or degree of honor from a foreign nation, and punishing the act as a crime by fine and imprisonment.

By Senator Voorhees, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were captured and confined in Confederate prisons during the war.

By Mr. Wilson, of Idaho, establishing a United States mint at Boise City, Idaho; also, a bill establishing the duties on wool similar to those in the McKinley bill.

By Mr. Bailey, of Texas, prohibiting senators and representatives from soliciting or recommending the appointment of any person to any office the appointment of which is vested in the president or the head of any department.

Senator Allen introduced the following joint resolution: "That the condition of the Indian Territory as regards population, occupation of land and the absence of adequate government for the security of life and property, has so changed since the making of treaties with the five civilized tribes that the United States is no longer under either legal or moral obligations to guarantee or permit tribal Indian government in said territory, and should at once take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights and liberties of all the inhabitants of said territory."

Congressman Tucker has introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution, which will permit the election by the people of United States senators.

Congressman Noonan, of Texas, introduced a bill to increase the revenue by imposing a duty on livestock, wool, mohair, hide and pelts.

Mr. Bell, of Colorado, introduced a bill that the discretionary power heretofore given the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds be withdrawn, and that hereafter no bonds for any purpose whatsoever shall be issued by the secretary of the treasury until necessity therefor is specially determined by congress.

Congressman Linton has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to print, stamp or impress any words or figures or designs upon the American flag.

Congressman Joel D. Hubbard, of Missouri, put in his first bill. It was to include the enrolled Missouri militia, who served ninety days during the late war of the rebellion, and were honorably discharged under the act of June 27, 1890, which would entitle them to a pension for disability.

Representative William E. Barrett, of Massachusetts, enjoys the distinction of being the author of the most thrilling incident in the present house of representatives. He threw a bombshell into that body by offering a resolution impeaching Thomas F. Bayard, ex-secretary of state, and now United States ambassador to the court of St. James, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The grounds advanced in the resolution were the utterances of Mr. Bayard before the Edinburgh (Scotland) Philosophical Institute November 7. In this speech Mr. Bayard spoke of "protection as a form of state socialism," and said it had done more to "foster class legislation, breed iniquity, corrupt public life, lower the tone of national representation and divorce ethics from politics than any other single cause." Such reflections on the government policy by a United States ambassador before a foreign audience, the resolution recited, were in serious disregard of proprieties and his obligations, and calculated to injure our national reputation. It concluded by instruction to the foreign affairs committee, which was empowered to send for persons and papers, to investigate and report by "impeachment or otherwise."

Mr. Barrett's resolution had been preceded by one of his colleagues (Mr. McCall) in a milder tone. Mr. McCall's resolution went down before an objection, and then it was that Mr. Barrett sprang his impeachment resolution as one constituting a question of privilege. The resolution was vigorously opposed by the democrats under the leadership of ex-Speaker Crisp but was adopted by a strict party vote.

Mr. Hitt, who will be chairman of the foreign affairs committee, advised Mr. Barrett to strike out the words "impeachment or otherwise," and this was finally done.

NOTES.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Judge Rufus Peckham to a place on the supreme bench.

Congressman U. S. Hall, of Missouri, has appointed as his private secretary, James B. Curtwright, of Monroe county.

The senate passed a resolution providing for an investigation of England's claims for damages for Behring Sea sealing vessels.

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, has

introduced a bill in the senate providing for a \$200 per month pension to the widow of the late Secretary Gresham.

Populist senators have agreed that when the test comes on reorganizing the senate, they will withdraw and let the democrats and republicans fight it out.

Delegate T. B. Catron introduced a bill for the admission of New Mexico to statehood. The bill follows substantially the lines of the bill for the admission of Utah.

Senator Call introduced a resolution in the senate calling for relief of the Armenians, even to Christian nations combining and establishing them on an independent government basis.

Resolutions were presented by the republicans calling for the correspondence in the Waller case, for lists of pensioners who have been refused pensions, and for the removal of the secretary of the treasury.

There is a heavy discount on the child-earned dollar. It may put a little more on the family loaf, or a little more trimming on the occasional family dresses. The wee shoulder at the wheel, and the little hand at the rope may be the only way of keeping the family wagon out of the mud. Indeed, alas, it too often is. It may cool the brow of fever, and wipe the eye of the overburdened mother; it may be the hope of a hopeless home and the one drop of rain in a sky of brass. But it is a sacrifice and a sin. They say there are two million children earning bread in this land of the free. The Moloch of competition fed with two million children! What a world of agony and anguish is there! And we, who buy our goods of bargain stores, bowing down to the god of cheapness, are not only responsible for these but for other millions of underpaid girl clerks, who are going the broad road to eternal destruction every year by thousands and tens of thousands out of sheer desperation. We are bending our knees morning, noon and night to the only god we have—the god of "getting on," when more often than not we were getting on well enough before. The child-earned dollar—the bread earned by him whose teeth are not strong enough to bite its crust—and the dollar of blood saved at a bargain store that squeezes the virtue out of its clerks, costs a great deal more than it buys, in the end. Hood's "Song of the Shirt" is a song for to-day. It is a song for all time. It should appeal to every citizen with a force that would compel a change in wage payments to underpaid clerks, and compel laws that would force parents, too often putting their little ones at the wheel of labor when that labor is not necessary for existence, to a new plan and a stronger consciousness of their duty to their offspring and to the state.

## THE CHILD-EARNED DOLLAR.

From the Housekeeper.

There is a heavy discount on the child-earned dollar. It may put a little more on the family loaf, or a little more trimming on the occasional family dresses. The wee shoulder at the wheel, and the little hand at the rope may be the only way of keeping the family wagon out of the mud. Indeed, alas, it too often is. It may cool the brow of fever, and wipe the eye of the overburdened mother; it may be the hope of a hopeless home and the one drop of rain in a sky of brass. But it is a sacrifice and a sin. They say there are two million children earning bread in this land of the free. The Moloch of competition fed with two million children! What a world of agony and anguish is there! And we, who buy our goods of bargain stores, bowing down to the god of cheapness, are not only responsible for these but for other millions of underpaid girl clerks, who are going the broad road to eternal destruction every year by thousands and tens of thousands out of sheer desperation. We are bending our knees morning, noon and night to the only god we have—the god of "getting on," when more often than not we were getting on well enough before. The child-earned dollar—the bread earned by him whose teeth are not strong enough to bite its crust—and the dollar of blood saved at a bargain store that squeezes the virtue out of its clerks, costs a great deal more than it buys, in the end. Hood's "Song of the Shirt" is a song for to-day. It is a song for all time. It should appeal to every citizen with a force that would compel a change in wage payments to underpaid clerks, and compel laws that would force parents, too often putting their little ones at the wheel of labor when that labor is not necessary for existence, to a new plan and a stronger consciousness of their duty to their offspring and to the state.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS GIVING.

From the "Point of View" in Scribner's.

There was once a person who confessed to a constitutional disposition to save in his Christmas expenditures at the expense of those who were the nearest to him, and for whom his regard was the most natural and obvious. The ordinary way for people who can contrive a reasonably bountiful Christmas disbursement seems to be to give the most expensive gifts to their nearest relations or their dearest friends, and to express sentiments of less intensity with gifts of less importance. But this person of peculiar views declared that as he never had anything like enough money to spare at Christmas time, it seemed to him a waste of funds to make expensive presents to people toward whom his good-will was so notorious that they could not need to be reminded of it. He spent his money without compunction on servants and children and people poorer than himself, who had a claim on him, feeling that gifts to them were necessities which it would be painful to him to go without. It is recommended not to suffer Christmas to degenerate too far into a mere swapping of merchandise among relatives. It is well to get some new life into it every year; to avoid too out-and-out an exchange of expected presents, and to rejoice the hearts, or at least the self-esteem, of some persons who did not know until your gifts came to them that you had it in you to send them. Such unlooked-for Christmas presents are apt to be the ones that produce the liveliest emotions. They may be the merest trifles, but the news of a continuing affection which they bring is all the more gratifying, and all the more proper for Christmas because it is news.

## MISSOURI NEWS.

One or more fire bugs have burned five barns in Carthage.

Some Joplin miners are talking of going to Colorado to dig gold.

Dr. Henry C. Garner, of Kansas City, dropped dead in the office of his son at St. Joseph. He was 69 years old.

John R. Weller died at Kansas City of paralysis. He was an old and well-known citizen of Jackson county.

H. E. McAfee, the largest dry goods dealer at Holden, assigned. Assets valued at \$25,000; liabilities not given.

Sedalia shipped a car load of donated food and clothing to the Christian Orphan home at St. Louis. The "Katy" transported it free.

Grand larceny at St. Joseph, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

W. H. Meade is jailed at Kansas City. He is wanted at Gallatin for having jumped a \$200 bond, under which he was held to answer to the charge of assault.

A. M. Zimmerman, a wealthy citizen of Warrensburg, died suddenly while driving. His body was found by the roadside, east of town. Apoplexy was the cause.

Chief Critchfield, of the Maryville fire department, has invented a medicine chest to be carried by the fireman. It is filled with medicines for use in case of accident.

Miss Minta Booker, who lived ten miles north of Trenton, was badly burned and died the following morning. She was fifteen years old. Her clothing caught fire from the kitchen stove.

## ALL KINDS OF ITEMS.

The Red Cross Society has accepted the task of distributing aid to the Armenians.

The democratic national committee will meet in Washington, D. C., January 16.

The remains of Carrie A. Turner, killed herself at Beatrice, Neb., were buried at Kahoka, Mo.

The Digby Bell Opera Company disbanded at Terra Haute, Ind., the season having been a failure.

Secretary Herbert will ask congress to give him authority to award contracts for six new battleships.

The governor general of Porto Rico has asked Spain for troops to suppress the threatened rebellion.

Philadelphia said in the "Philadelphia Record" that the republican national convention of 1896, by direction of the national committee, a national convention of the delegates representing the republican party will be held in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, to be supported at the next national election and for the transaction of such other and further business as may be brought before it.

The milk receipts at the Concordia creamery last month amounted to 153,180. Butter fat brought 22 cents a pound.

The value of this year's farm produce is estimated at \$1,024,000,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000 from last year.

Senator Don Cameron of Pennsylvania says that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election.

The Indiana democratic committee recommended Governor Claude M. Shreve to the country as a candidate for president.

Aurora's enterprising business men have organized a board of trade. S. H. Miner is president and J. H. Grier secretary.

The republican national committee decided that the next national convention of their party should be held on June 16 at St. Louis.

Mrs. Elba Wright, who recently committed suicide by inhaling gas in Chicago, was well known as Mary Allen in Rich Hill, where she spent her girlhood days, and was greatly admired.

Of thirty graves examined at Topeka, twenty-one were found empty and there is much indignation in consequence. The medical college at Topeka is still guarded. A reward for the grave robbers' arrest is offered.

Rev. W. J. Carpenter, of Nevada, who was recently tried and acquitted by a church tribunal on a charge of immoral conduct, has resigned his pastorate there. His congregation is said to believe fully in his innocence.

Mrs. Eliza Benton Jones, eldest daughter of the famous Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, and widow of William Carey Jones, a distinguished lawyer of California, died in Baltimore last week at the home of her son-in-law, Col. W. B. Hughes, of the United States army. She was 73 years of age.

Edward McPherson died in Gettysburg, Pa., December 14, from the effects of an overdose of nux vomica. He was an ex-member of congress and clerk of the house of representatives during seven congresses, besides holding other important positions at Washington. He was 65 years old and leaves a widow, one daughter and four sons.

Mrs. Fannie Tinsley, of St. Joseph, widow of Thomas Tinsley, whose body was stolen from the grave the day after his burial some time ago, has brought suit for \$25,000 against the Central Medical College of St. Joseph for body snatching. What was alleged to have been Tinsley's corpse, hacked and mutilated almost beyond recognition, was found on a dissecting table at the college at the time. This is the first suit of the kind in that section. The faculty of the college is made up of the wealthiest and best known doctors in the city. Dr. O. B. Campbell is president and Drs. Riley and Potter are prominent members.

Judge Thomas L. Nugent, one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians in Texas, died at his home in Temple, that state, December 14. Judge Nugent was born at Opelousas, La., July 16, 1841, and graduated from Centenary College, Jackson, La., in 1861. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1875, and in 1879 Gov. Roberts appointed him judge of the Brath judicial district. In 1892 he received 100,000 populist votes for governor of Texas and in 1894 his vote for the same position was 180,000. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter. Judge Nugent married Mrs. C. C. Earle, of St. Louis, ten years ago.

The American Federation of Labor elected officers as follows: President—Samuel Gompers, of New York City, of the International Cigar-makers Union, in place of John McElrath, of Columbus, Ohio.

First Vice President—Peter J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, re-elected.

Second Vice President—James

## GENERAL NEWS.

Duncan, of Baltimore, of the Granite Cutters' National Union, re-elected.

Third Vice President—James O'Connell, of Chicago, of the International Association of Mechanics, in place of B. Kenehan, of Denver, Colo.

Fourth Vice President—M. V. Garland, of Pittsburg, Pa., of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in place of Thomas J. Elderkin, of Chicago.

Treasurer—John B. Lennon, of New York, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, re-elected.

Secretary—August McCreath, of Boston, of the Typographical Union, re-elected.

Chairman Carter, of the republican national committee, has issued the following call for the national convention:

To the Republican Electors of the United States: We, the republican national committee, a national convention of the delegates representing the republican party will be held in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1896, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, to be supported at the next national election and for the transaction of such other and further business as may be brought before it.

The republican electors in the several states and territories, and voters, without regard to past political affiliations who believe in republican principles and endorse the republican policy, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a national ticket.

Each state will be entitled to four delegates at large, and for each representative in congress at large, two delegates, and each congressional district, each territory and the District of Columbia, to two delegates. The delegates at large shall be chosen by popular state conventions, called on not less than twenty days' published notice, and not less than thirty days before the meeting of the national convention.

The congressional district delegates shall be chosen at conventions called by the congressional committee of each such district, in the same manner as the nomination of a representative to congress is made in said district, provided that in any congressional district where there is no republican congressional committee the republican state committee shall appoint from the residents of such district a committee for the purpose of calling a district convention to elect district delegates. The territorial delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a delegate in congress is made.

The delegates from the District of Columbia shall be chosen at a convention to be called by the committee of three provided for by the national committee at its meeting in Washington City on Dec. 20, 1895, and such convention shall be constituted of members elected in district primaries, to be held at such time and places and presided over by such judges of election as said committee of three may appoint.

In addition to the representation authorized by the rules of the national convention for the territories of Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona, the committee advises each of said territories to elect four delegates, and the admission of each additional delegate to the convention is recommended.

An alternate delegate for each delegate to the national convention, to act, in case of the absence of the delegate, shall be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the delegate is selected.

All notices of convention must be filed with the secretary of the national committee in writing, accompanied by printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall be made public. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the convention in accordance with the dates of filing such notices and statements with the secretary.

THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman.  
JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Secretary.

## PERSONAL.

The most remarkable student in the University of Kansas is Mr. Martin Van Buren Stevens. He is seventy years of age, and expects to be graduated next spring, after which he will take up the profession of law.

The Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the author of "Spargacius"—that favorite oration of all school boys—is now eighty-five years old. He preaches on Sunday in a little church in Harpswell, Me., and cultivates a small farm on week days.

In this country it would seem a strange thing to make a person a member of a legislative body simply because he had attained great distinction as a painter, but this is exactly what happened to Signor Domenico Morelli some years ago.

The king elevated him to the rank of Italian senator in recognition of his remarkable talent as an artist.

## AN EXCITING COURTSHIP.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Mayme Pence and Frank Stanley are to be married. The engagement was announced to-day. This puts to an end a romance in which bloodhounds and all kinds of stage effects have played a part. Stanley, during the time he has been paying attentions to the young lady, was constantly harassed by his rivals, who stole his horse and buggy on several occasions, necessitating him to swim the river going home. They assaulted him, and as a last resort they cut off and stole Mayme's golden tresses one night while she was asleep. Bloodhounds were engaged in what followed and two damage suits and half a dozen other litigations have followed. The hair was never found.

## THURMAN DEAD.

Allen G. Thurman died in Columbus, Ohio, December 12, aged 82 years.

Allen Granberry Thurman has carved his name deeply in the records of his country. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813. For six generations his ancestors had been natives of Virginia. His father was the Rev. P. Thurman. His mother was the only daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, father of William Allen of this late in life, became governor of Ohio. When Allen Thurman was but 6 years old his parents removed from Lynchburg to Chillicothe, Ohio, and there he was educated and resided until he removed to Columbus in 1852, which ever since has been his home. He studied law with his uncle, William Allen, the United States senator, and subsequently with Noah H. Swayne, afterward an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and his sole ambition was to become a good lawyer with a fair practice.

In 1844 against his protest, he was nominated for member of congress and was elected after a quiet canvass, in which there was nothing on his side but his wise, and homely speeches, reversing an adverse majority by over 600 votes. He was put on the judiciary committee of the house and soon became distinguished as a great lawyer. He declined reelection at the close of his term and retired, as he thought, to private life for good and all. But in 1851, when the new constitution of Ohio was adopted, he was pressed into the race for a supreme court judgeship and was elected, leading his ticket by over 2,000 votes. He sat upon the bench for four years, the last two years serving as chief justice.

In 1857, after a season of rest, he was put forward as a democratic candidate for the governorship, Gen. Rutherford B., afterward president, Hayes leading the republican hosts. There was no chance for a democratic victory, the republican majority under Judge Thurman's sledge hammer blows, however, this enormous majority was beaten down to a trifle less than 3,000 and the republicans were captured by a decisive majority, insuring the defeat of Judge Wade. Judge Thurman was elected in Mr. Wade's stead and took his seat in the senate in 1859.

Here he served two full terms, from 1859 to 1881. In his twenty years of congress Mr. Thurman's name was established from the day he took his seat and was never lowered during the period of service. His retirement from the senate was a serious loss to the party—a loss, indeed, to the body. He left behind him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his twelve years of honorable service.

Judge Thurman, as he is known in Columbus, was for many years a possible candidate for the presidency, and perhaps if he had ever employed the ordinary electioneering expedients, he would have received the nomination. He has always clung to the old-fashioned idea, however, that the nomination should not be indecorously sought for and could not be in honor declined.

In 1888 he was the democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, the year in which Harrison and Morton were elected. Since then Thurman has been in retirement.

The red bandana, which fluttered into such significant prominence immediately after his nomination to the vice-presidency, was waved triumphantly in the United States senate chamber from 1859 to 1881, and during those years in which Mr. Thurman was the representative of Ohio. From the breast pocket of his coat there might always be seen the protruding corner of a red silk handkerchief, known throughout the south and southwest as a "bandana," and popular in the era with snuff takers.

In November, 1844, he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Walter Dunn, of Fayette county, Ky. She was reared in Chillicothe, and she and her husband were schoolmates from childhood. Mrs. Thurman was always noted as a most admirable woman, devoted to her home, her husband and her children.

Judge Thurman has been one of the most thorough scholars in public life in this country. Always a student, he became early in life a great lawyer, and since then devoted much time to lighter study. A fine French scholar, his favorite books were the works of the earlier French dramatists, which he read in the original. He had an unusually large and well selected library, and there are few books in the range of polite literature that he was not familiar with. He had a little genius for mathematics and frequently occupied himself in working out the most abstruse and intricate problems. He said that he was prouder of his knowledge of mathematics than he was of anything else. He had no college training and had no diplomas save the certificate of a grammar school.

Mrs. D. B. Culberson, mother of the governor of Texas, is dead.

Major Thomas O. Towles, who has been for twenty years chief clerk of the house, has resigned.

Great Britain has announced that Oklahoma divorcees will not be recognized by that government.

The Sultan, after nearly a month's delay, has granted permits for guardships to pass the Dardanelles.

A message from Minister Terrell at Constantinople says that American missionaries at Kharpur are safe.

The death warrant of Theodore Durrant has been signed and the date of execution fixed at February 23.

A family of five Germans is reported to have been killed near Bowles Station in New Mexico by Apaches.

The candidacy of Allison for the presidential nomination was announced by the Iowa Republican committee.

Prof. Bross, of Paris, Texas, who undertook to walk 1,000 miles in as many consecutive hours, covered 646 and quit because nobody took any interest in it.

Mrs. Catherine Derey, of Monticello, Ill., hears from her husband, whom she mourned as dead for forty-six years. Meanwhile she had married and become a widow.

The controversy over the Temple lot in Independence, Kas., was decided by the United States court of appeals in favor of the Church of Christ of Independence.

Details are now given of the agreement under which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has just gained an independent entrance into Galveston. All litigation is at an end.

M. Adrien Lachenal, who was vice-president for 1895, has been elected president of Switzerland for 1896. He is a radical in politics and his home is in Geneva. M. Deucher Thurman has been elected vice-president of the republic for 1896.

The American Federation of Labor refused to cancel the character of Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association, No. 5,579 as requested by the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Louis. The credentials committee's report, which was adopted, rejected several delegates because they were socialists. Several resolutions were introduced, among them being one for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Dr. Evans, President of Hedding College, in a statement announces that he has prohibited the playing of football at Hedding. He declares the game more criminal, from a moral standpoint, than prize fighting, and classes it with the bull fight. He says that students killed in a football game are murdered, and asserts that college girls also have been greatly injured by witnessing the game. He criticizes the press for giving more space to football than to legitimate college work. In conclusion, he claims the game lessens the standard of scholarship and encourages hoodlumism.

Mrs. Sarah Ray, of Laporte, Indiana, 74 years of age, made an offer of \$20,000 to the young man who best pleased her, and George Brown, 26 years old, paid such assiduous court that she consented to marry him, it being shown that he was of good character and a representative of a good family. Mrs. Ray's relatives attempted to prevent the wedding by instituting proceedings to declare Mrs. Ray of unsound mind. After an exciting trial a jury ruled in her favor. Fearing that there might be further effort to break the match, Mr. Brown and Mrs. Ray ran away to Westfield and the knot was tied. True to her promise, she gave to the bridegroom a check for \$20,000.

Embarrassed by inability to meet outstanding paper, A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, the largest school supply house in the world, was forced to close its doors. After confessing judgment in the circuit court for \$25,786, in favor of the Globe National Bank, the company made an assignment to Frederick A. Holbrook, the secretary. The assets were given as between \$500,000 and \$600,000, and the liabilities between \$350,000 and \$400,000. The judgment was on two notes, executed November 18. The sheriff took possession of the company's downtown factory and salesroom, 214 Wabash avenue, and allowed no one to enter but representatives of the bank. In various forms the company has been in existence for thirty years and its business has increased in volume every year until two years ago. Since that time, owing to the general depression, the business has decreased at an alarming rate. For several months the company has been embarrassed and obliged to put a good deal of paper on the market.